

## The Times' Daily Short Story.

## A STORY OF THE CARNIVAL

(Original.)

There are people who love gloom and people who are only happy in sunshine. I am one of the latter kind. I detest winter; summer is my delight. This is often the case with those who are ideal, imaginative, impressionable. To escape the cold season of 189-1 I went to Nice and took rooms in a hotel looking out on the quay, decorated with tropical plants, and the Mediterranean beyond. Going to a window to take in the pleasant view, I noticed a name that had been scratched on the pane with a diamond.

I have said that I am of an impressionable nature, but this does not explain satisfactorily the effect this name, Marguerite, had upon me. Besides the curiosity natural to any one under the circumstances as to who Marguerite might be, I felt some mysterious link of her personality with mine.

I remained in Nice for the carnival. When the streets were full of merry-makers I strolled forth to mingle with the fun. I walked back and forth, jostled by the crowd, for an hour and was about to return to my hotel when I met two girls sandwiched between two men. My attention was called to them by receiving a handful of confetti—bits of paper the size of snowflakes and somewhat resembling them—thrown in my face by one of the girls. Her eyes scintillated with mischief. A few seconds was the period we looked at each other; then I was again confronted with the crowd in which I had no interest. I walked the street till the last merry-maker had left it, hoping to see her again, but was doomed to disappointment.

I went to sleep thinking of the pretty face of the girl who had covered me with confetti and the next morning awoke to see the laughing eyes looking into mine, and to my surprise, they did not fade away with time.

I spent the coming summer at Paris. Whoever has been there in the month of June will not be likely to forget the gay throngs, the sparkle of sunshine, the young leaves in the Champs d'Elysees, the universal brightness. While reading my paper one morning at breakfast I came upon an article at variance with all this liveliness. It was an account of the case of Mme. Thurler, who had married an old man for family reasons, who had been brutalized and who a few weeks after her marriage had been accused by him of infidelity. It suited his purpose to get rid of her, and he hired people to swear to facts that were untrue. By her adroitness she exposed the plot and got a counter divorce. I was much interested in the case, especially in the ingenious methods by which the lady proved her innocence and exposed her husband's villainy. The article stated that she was much

broken down by her trying experience.

A year later I was in Paris again. One night at the opera my friend Jean Chappard between the acts told me that he wished to present me to his cousin. I was about to leave to keep an engagement and suggested taking another opportunity. "I have no right to say so," he said, "but she will be disappointed." This was enough, and I went with him to his cousin's box.

"Mlle. Martel, I have the—"

I heard no more. There before me, a vision of loveliness in silk and lace, was the girl who had covered me with confetti. She had noticed me sitting in the parquet and had seen her cousin speak to me; hence the introduction. The only change I noticed in her was that her face lacked the roundness I had noticed when I had first seen it, and there was something in it to remind me of a fair landscape on which the sun is shining, but over which a storm has recently crossed.

"I will leave you for a few minutes," said Chappard, "with Mme. Thurler. I mean—He retired in confusion.

An expression of pain came over the lady's face.

"Do not think," she said, "that I am smiling under false colors. Everybody knows that I am Mme. Thurler, though I pass under my maiden name."

She was about to explain further when I spared her the pain of doing so by telling her that I knew her story.

What she said to me and I to her during those few minutes that I was left alone with her I have no remembrance. I was wholly taken up with a great joy that I had found the girl of whom I had been dreaming since the carnival. Just before the curtain rose Chappard returned, and I arose to leave.

"My cousin," said the lady, "will show you the way to our house. Won't you, Jean?"

"Certainly, Marguerite."

I started.

"What's the matter now?" exclaimed Chappard. "Have I blundered again?"

"Mademoiselle," I said, "were you ever at Nice before the season during which I saw you there?"

"Yes; several times."

"Did you stay at any time at the Hotel—?"

"I did."

"Did you write your name with a diamond ring on the window pane?"

"Oh, I was only fifteen when I did that."

The orchestra began to play, and I left the box.

That all happened years ago. Since then I have been following Marguerite wherever she goes. She will not marry me so long as her husband lives, but he is a very old man and feeble, and I have just heard a rumor that he has fallen over a precipice in the Alps and broken his neck.

The report is true.

JOHN V. TUCKER.

## INSIST UPON RATE LAW

Position Taken by Commerce Commission.

SUSPICIOUS OF PROMISES.

Latter Believe All Evils Can Be Abolished—Traffic Managers Favor Plan That Looks Like Pooling.

Pooling.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The traffic managers representing thirteen of the Western railroads who have come on here to promise the Interstate Commerce Commission that they will be good are not taken very seriously by the Commission. The commissioners are inclined to regard the plea of the railroad men as a sort of deathbed repentance. They also suspect that behind the apparent desire of the traffic managers to co-operate in an effort to stop rebating and abolish all other forms of discrimination is a desire to leave the impression that after all there is no necessity for further railroad legislation at this time.

It must be said for the traffic managers, however, that they appear to have come here in good faith. They are expressing a desire to unite their efforts with those of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of abolishing every evil of which the public is complaining. Privately they say it is useless to contend that there are no evils to be corrected; but every evil complained of, they declare, can be eradicated by co-operation between the railroads and the commission. For one thing traffic men propose that they shall appoint a committee, a sort of "smoking committee," which shall make a business of investigating alleged discriminations.

This committee if appointed would report the information unearthed by it to the Interstate Commerce Commission and would also guarantee to punish by dismissal every railroad man found guilty of giving rebates or practicing other forms of discrimination. Doubtless some good will come of the traffic managers, but the Interstate Commerce Commission proposes to hold fast to the demand for the legislation for which President Roosevelt is asking. One suggestion of the traffic managers is that any rate legislation enacted shall authorize railroads to make arrangements for a division of business. The traffic men do not call the arrangement they refer to as pooling, but that is what it would amount to. They point out that if the old practice of fighting for business, with rebates and discriminations as the weapons, is to be made illegal Congress ought to authorize a division of business.

KEEP COMMISSION WILL

REPORT THIS WEEK

Favors New Methods as to Cotton Crop

Reports, and Radical Changes

in Government Printing

Shop.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—The

Keep commission, of which First As-

stant Postmaster General Hitchcock

of Massachusetts is a member, will re-

port to the President Friday on its in-

vestigations on the methods of collect-

ing cotton crop statistics in the depart-

ment of agriculture, and on the introduc-

tion of economies in the administration

of the government printing office. It was

the department's cotton crop reports

which Representative Loring of Massa-

chusetts recently attacked, presenting

a measure for a new report. It is said

that the commission will approve the

department's methods inaugurated

since last summer's disclosures.

The commission will recommend to

the President some radical changes in

the government printing office, which

for years has been wastefully conduct-

ed. Public Printer Silberman of Boston,

who recently took office, has been co-

operating with the commission toward

such an end.

CHINESE BOYCOTT GROWING.

Situation So Serious American Firms

Are Closing Their Doors.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—According to

latest reports received here from the

Orient, the boycott in China has become

so serious that a number of American

businesses have decided to suspend busi-

ness until conditions change. R. Vansant,

who has represented a local firm at

Shanghai, and who arrived here Wed-

nesday on the Pacific, says:

"The situation is very serious, and

there is absolutely nothing in the stories

that the feeling against American goods

has lessened. It has now extended to

seventeen provinces, and in Canton and

Hankow the situation is just as bad

as in Shanghai. The Americans are not

doing so per cent of the business they

formerly did, and at Hongkong the Chi-

nese are purchasing Australian flour at

a much higher price than that quoted

by the Americans."

"The Chinese state that they will not

trade with the Americans until there is

a modification of the exclusion laws.

This, I told them, is hardly probable.

In the event the United States fail-

ing to pass a law less stringent than

the present one the Chinese will adopt

more drastic measures. The boycott

has developed into an anti-foreign feel-

ing, and the British and German busi-

ness concerns in the Orient are suffer-

ing the loss of considerable trade."

TREATIES DEFECTIVE.

May Revise Extradition Pact With

France and Germany.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—It is

probable that steps will soon be taken

by the department of state to secure

a revision and remodeling of the ex-

isting extradition treaties with France

and Germany. Recent events have drawn

attention to some very serious defects

in the old conventions, and it is feared

that before long France and Germany

will become havens of refuge for a cer-

tain class of American criminals.

In a recent case it was discovered

by the French authorities that there

was absolutely no provision in the

## A DIFFERENCE IN LUNGS.

In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resisting. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

SCOTT &amp; BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

American extradition treaty for the surrender of a person charged with grand larceny. The treaty itself is of ancient date, having been made in 1843, and though it was amended in 1845 and again in 1858, the omission was never supplied. The treaty with Prussia and the German states made in 1832 likewise fails to include grand larceny as an extraditable crime.

## PLAN TO OUST SMOOT.

Federation of Woman's Clubs Moves

Upon the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—A concerted move upon the Senate in the case against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is planned by the Federation of Woman's Clubs. Several of their leaders, including Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, are here making arrangements for the presentation of a million petitions.

It is proposed to have these attractively bound and displayed in some conspicuous place. The wives of members of the committee are now being earnestly labored with. Special attention is being paid Mrs. Dewey, as it is said the New York senator's vote is needed in the present situation.

## PRESERVING HINTS.

Fill each glass full to the brim.

Set away in a dry place. Never carry

to a damp cellar.

Jellies are of a finer flavor when the

sugar is not boiled long with the juice.

Make not more than a quart at a

time, and never, if possible, make it

on a damp day.

If the jelly is perfectly skimmed it is

not necessary to strain it just before

filling the glasses.

Roll the tumblers in hot water and

let them stand in a pan of hot water

one hour deep when filling.

Fruit jars may be preserved from

cracking if before filling they are stood

upon a folded towel soaked in hot wa-

ter.

In all cases where the juice must be

pressed strain it the second time

through a finer cloth than the one first

used.

Jelly bags for straining the cooked

fruit must always be scrupulously

clean, with absolutely no flavor of

saponaceous remaining in them.

After making let stand a few days in

a warm place, then cover with a soft

paper cut to fit the inside of the glass,

and over that pour melted paraffin.

THE ARTISTS.

F. H. Townsend, the deft drafts-

man in black and white, who has lately

become art editor of Punch, is left

handicapped.

For many of his best pictures George

De Forest Brush uses as models his

wife and child, until their faces are as

well known to art lovers as the face of

Mrs. Rubens was to admirers of that

artist's work.

The mural paintings which John W.

Alexander is to furnish for the Car-

negue institute at Pittsburgh are to be

completed Nov. 5, 1906, founder's day,

and the artist is said to receive \$170,-

000 for his work.

Though W. P. Frith, R. A., is eighty-

six years of age, he nevertheless works

all day long at his easel and is at pres-

ent engaged doing replicas of the fa-

mous pictures with which his name

will ever be associated.

LAW POINTS.

A street railway company is held, in

Moore versus Charlotte Electric R. R.

&amp; P. Co. (N. C.), 67 L. R. A. 470, not

to be liable in damages for the killing

of a dog by one of its cars unless the

killing is done wilfully, wantonly or

recklessly.

That a creditor has an insurable in-

terest in the life of his debtor is held

in Gordon versus Ware National Bank

(C. C. A. 8th C.), 67 L. R. A. 550, and

the issue or pledge of a policy upon

his life as security for the payment of

his debt is held to be valid.

GOWN GOSSIP.

The finger waist will be worn all

winter, and soft silks have by no

means lost popularity.

Large and realistic birds, one re-

grets to note, are numerous in the mil-

lions' windows. Everything from a

dove to a sea gull, an owl to a bird

of paradise, is seen.

The wool waist gains in favor over

heavy linens and chevrons for cool

weather. White is most desirable, but

light colors are seen and plaids will be

worn a great deal for informal occa-

sions.

Something new under the sun is con-

stantly occurring in the dress line,

and perhaps the latest new thing is

the combination of taffeta and inser-

tion. The two materials, one silk and

the other cambric, are used together

with very good results.—New York

Post.

## SHIP GOES DOWN WITH ALL HANDS

The Pass Dashed to Pieces Off Vancouver Island.

TWENTY-THREE MEN LOST

Vessel Bound from Panama to Puget Sound a Victim of the Gale Which Has Raged on the North Pacific Coast.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 29.—Caught on a lee shore in the southwest gale that has been off the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the western coast of Vancouver Island since Christmas eve, or else deceived by the identical character of the leading lights at Destruction Island, off the Washington coast, and Lennard Island, well up the Vancouver Island seaboard, the stanch ship Pass of Melport in the hurricane of Tuesday night was dashed to destruction a quarter of a mile east of Amphitrite Point, one of the best known monuments of wreck in what is known as the "graveyard of the North Pacific," and went down with all her crew.

The ship was bound from Panama to Puget Sound in ballast to take a cargo of lumber for the South American coast, and carried twenty-three men all told. Her master was making his first voyage in these waters. The Pass of Melport had been but recently substituted to take the charter she was hastening to fill, her sister ship, the Pass of Brander, having been originally engaged, but meeting a typhoon while crossing from Hongkong, she was forced into Batavia for repairs.

The sea has already begun to surrender the bodies of the Pass of Melport's crew, three having been reported by a volunteer salvaging corps of miners and settlers of Encluel, near which trading post the disaster occurred and from which the first decisive news came.

In the absence of the Canadian government cruiser Quadia, the subsidized wrecking steamer Salvor, belonging to the British Columbia Marine Railway Company of Esquimaux, sailed for the scene at daybreak yesterday morning in the hope of rendering aid in the work of recovering bodies.

All that is known of the disaster itself at present is contained in an official report made by telegraph to Capt. James Gaudin, resident agent of the Canadian Department of Marine, by A. H. Lyche, of Encluel, in which these details are given:

The vessel went ashore in thick and very tempestuous weather. One body has been recovered, dressed in oilskins and overall, while two more are seen washing about in the surf, where it is impossible to reach them. Several ship's buckets marked Pass of Melport, besides some cabin wreckage, a number of boat hooks, three or four oars, two smashed boats, and the figurehead—a woman, painted white—have drifted in, together with much smaller wreckage, and a small rocky bay. There is no other wreckage on either side. The general opinion is that the vessel was very close to shore when she met destruction. Two spars are now visible, washing about and evidently anchored. We have a torn paper with the name John Houston, apparently part of the log book. Also a large photograph of fifteen men, evidently the captain, apprentices, etc. Everything possible is being done to recover more of the bodies."

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